GAMBLING IN ENGLAND.

INTERESTING STORIES COLLECTED IN JOHN ASHTON'S HISTORY.

It Goes Back to Earliest Times and Tells of Great Gains with Dice-Col. Panton's Winnings from Royalty in Various Countries-Noble Ladies Who Kept Gambling Places-Charles Fox's Bold Playing-Crockford's Famous Gambling House.

LONDON, Nov. 11 .- Mr. John Ashton in his "History of Gambling in England" has gathered together some interesting stories of the enchanting witchery gotten between idleness and avarice." The first part of the book deals ehiefly with dieing, the use of which in Eng-land, according to Mr. Ashton, dates from the advent of the Saxons, Danes and Romans. He describes all the northern nations as passionste gamblers, and quotes Tacitus on the ancient Germans, "who would not only hazard all their wealth, but even stake their liberty upon the throw of the dice, and he who loses submits to servitude, though younger and stronger than his antagonist, and patiently permits himself to be bound and sold in the market; and this madness they dignify by the name of honor."

But it is not till much more recent times that gambling literature" is found in any quanti-True Ordericus Vitalis (1075-1143) tella us "the clergymen and Bishops are fond of dice playing," and in 1190 a curious edict was promulgated which shows the prevalence of mbling in all classes at that period.

This edict was established for the regulation of the Christian army under the command of Bichard the First of England and Philip of France during the Crusade. It prohibits any person in the army, beneath the degree of hnight, from playing at any sort of game for money; knights and clergymen might play for money, but none of them were permitted to lose more than twenty llings in one whole day and night, under a penalty of 100 shillings, to be paid to the Archbishops in the army. The two monarchs had the privilege of playing for what they pleased, but their attendants were restricted to the sum of 20 shillings, and, if they exceeded, they were to be whipped naked through the army for three days."

After this several royal edicts against gam-bling were put forth, but dicing went on, unimpaired in popularity until Elizabeth's time. when we probably hear more of it owing to the greater dissemination of literature in that reign. Charles Cotton in the "Compleat Gamester" draws a lively picture of the gaming housof the period:

"The day being shut in, you may properly compare this place to those countries which lye far in the north, where it is as clear at midnight as at noonday. * * * This is the time (when ravenous beasts usually seek their prey) when in comes shouls of Huffs, Hectors, Setters, Gilts, Pads, Biters, Divers, Lifters, Filers, Budgies, Droppers, Crossbyters, &c., and these may all pass under the general and common appellation of Rooks."

These gentlemen were always ready to rob. bully, murder and cheat; "they will pick your pocket, nim your gold or silver buttons off your cloak or coat, or, it may be, draw your silverhilted award out of your belt without discov-Many and ingenious were their ways of cheating with the dice, but the "newest way" at that time was "by bristle dice, which are fitted for their purpose by sticking a hog's bristle so in the corners, or otherwise in the dice, that they shall run high or low, as they please. The bristle must be strong and short, by which means, the bristle bending, it will not lie on that side, but will be tript over. Every night, almost, some one or other, who, either heated with wine or made cholcrick with the oss of his money, raises a quarrel, swords are drawn, box and candlesticks thrown at one another's heads, tables overthrown, and all the house in such a garboyl that it is the perfect

In the reigns of Charles II., James II., Wil-Nam III. and Queen Anne we come to the days of the accomplished dandy gambler. Such, for example, was Col. Panton, of whom Lucas, writing in 1714, says: "There was no game but what he was an absolute artist at, either upon the square or foul play." This accomplished gentleman has left his mark upon Lon don to this day in the shape of a street named after him. Lucas goes on:

Above all his chief game was at Hazard, at which he got the most money : for in one night, at this play, he won as many thousand pounds annum: insomuch as he built an whole stree near Leicester fields, which, after his own name, he called Panton street." After this stroke of luck the Colonel never gamed again. but lived very handsomely on his winnings to his dying day, which was in the year 1681."

losses in these old times it should be remembered that money was of far higher value then than now. Another famous gambler of the same period was Richard Bourchier. Ill-luck reduced him before he was 24 to the position of a footman in the service of the Earl of Mulgrave. But fortune favored him again, and he grew prosperous, got into high society, and we find him winning £500 from his late noble master on one throw of the dice. Later he went abroad and flew at higher game that mere earls.

"By the favour of some of his own Nation he was soon admitted to the presence of Lewis le Grand as a Gamster: he not only won 15,000 Pistoles of the King, but the Nobility also tasted of the same Fortune: for he won 10,000 Pistoles of the Duke of Orleans; almost as much of the Duke D'Espernon, besides many of his jewels, and a prodigious large piece of Ambergreese, valued at 20,000 crowns, as being the greatest piece that ever was seen in ope, and which was afterward laid up by the Republick of Venice in their treasury, to whom it was sold for a great Rarity."

Travelling in Flanders in great style, he made the acquaintance of King William, and, to quote Lucas again, "he happened into Play with that great Monarch and won of him above £2,500. The Duke of Bavaria being also there, he then took up the cudgels, and, losing £15,-000, the Loss put him into a great Chafe, and, doubting some foul Play was put upon him betause Luck went so much against him, quoth Mr. Bourchier: 'Sir, if you have any suspicion of any sinister trick put upon your Highness. I you please, I'll give you a Chance for your Money at once, tossing up at Cross and Pile [head or tail], and you shall have the advantage of throwing up the Guinea yourself. The Elector admir'd at his bold Chal eage, which, nevertheless, accepting, he tost up for £15,000, and lost the Money upon Reputation, with which Bourchier was very well satisfled, as not doubting in the least; and so, taking his leave of the King and those Noblemen that were with him, he departed."

The Duke afterward sent the £30,000 to him in England, and Bourchier died in 1702 a very

wealthy man. Farly in the eighteenth century gambling had obtained a tremendous hold upon all classes of society. One of the most striking features at this period was the female gambler of high rank. Noble women of the highest rank used to keep public gaming rooms where the play was high, fast and furious. In 1739 an act was passed by which the keepers and frequenters of such places were made liable to heavy fines. In 1745 we find the Chairmen of the Quarter Sessions for Westminster and Middlesex appealing in person to the House of Lords. They irled to do their duty, but told how "claims of privilege of Peerage were made, and insisted on, by the Ladies Mordington and Cassells, in order to intimidate the peace officers from doing their duty in suppressing the public

gaming houses kept by the said Ladies." Here is the strange "Instrument" which was read to the House containing Lady Mordngton's plea, and it throws a peculiar light on the customs of ladies of the early part of the eighteenth century:

1, Dame Mary, Baroness of Mordington, do bold a house in the Great Piazza, Covent Garden, for and as an Assembly, where all persons

of credit are at liberty to frequent and play at such diversions as are used at other Assem-blys. And I have hired Joseph Dewberry, William Horsely, Ham Cropper and George S. as my servants or managers (under me) thereof. I have given them orders to direct the man agement of the other inferior servants (name ly), John Bright, Richard Davis, John Hill, John Vandenvoren, as boxkeepers; Gilbert Bichardson, housekeeper; John Chaplain, regulator: William Stanley and Henry Huggins servants that wait on the Company at the said Assembly: William Penny and Joseph Penny, as porters thereof. And all the above-mened persons I claim as my domestick servants, and demand all those privileges that belong to me, as a Peeress of Great Britain, appertaining to my said Assembly.

"Dated 8 Jan., 1745. M. MORDINGTON." The House of Lords, to their credit, refused to grant " Privilege of Peerage."

"One of the most curious anecdotes of gambling, about this date, is the following: '1735 Oct. A child of James and Elizabeth Leesh of Chester le street, was played for at cards, at the sign of the Salmon, one game, four shill lings against the child, by Henry and John Trotter, Robert Thomson and Thomas Ellison. which was won by the latter, and delivered to them accordingly,' "

To give some idea of the style of play in the eighteenth century, the following passages are quoted from letters of Horace Walpole:

"2 Feb., 1770. The gaming at Almack's is worthy of the decline of our Empire. The young men of the age lose five, ten, fifteen thousand pounds in an evening there. Lord Stavordale, not one and twenty, lost elever thousand there last Tuesday, but recovered i by one great hand at hazard: he swore a great oath-' Now, if I had been playing deep, I might have won millions.' His cousin, Charles Fox, shines equally there and in the House of

"6 Feb., 1780. Within this week there has been a cast at hazard at the Cocoa Tree, the difference of which amounted to a hundred and four score thousand pounds. Mr. O'Birne, an Irish gamester, had won one hundred thousand pounds of a young Mr. Harvey of Chigwell, just started from a midshipman into an estate by his elder brother's death. O'Birne said. 'You never can pay me.' 'I can,' said the youth; 'my estate will sell for the debt.' said O., 'I will win ten thousand-you shall throw for the odd ninety.' They did, and Harver won."

The famous Charles James Fox has already been mentioned. It would seem a difficul matter to decide whether he was greater as a statesman or as a gambler. Steinmetz says:

"Fox's best friends are said to have been half ruined in annuities given by them as securities for him to the Jews. Five hundred thousand pounds sterling a year of such annuities of Fox and his 'society' were advertised to be sold at one time. Walpole wondered what Fox would do when he had sold the estates of his friends. Walpole further notes that in the debate on the Thirty-nine Articles, Feb. 6, 1772, Fox did not shine; nor could it be wondered at. He had sat up playing at hazard, at Almack's, from Tuesday evening, the 4th, till 5 iin the afternoon of Wednesday, the 5th. An hour before he had recovered £12,000 that he had lost: and by dinner, which was at ! o'clock, he had ended, losing £11,000! On the Thursday he spoke in the above debate; went to dinner at half past 11, at night; from thence to White's, where he drank till 7 the next morning; thence to Almack's, where he won £6,000; and, between 3 and 4 in the afternoon, he set out for Newmarket. His brother Stephen lost £11,000 two nights after, and Charles £10,000 more on the 13th, so that in three nights the two brothers-the eldest not 25 years of age-lost £32,000!"

Here is another story of Fox: The Right Hon. Charles James Fox had an old gambling debt to pay to Sir John Lade. Finding himself in cash after a lucky run at faro, he sent a complimentary card to the knight, desiring to discharge the claim. Sir John no sooner saw the money than he called for pen and ink and began to figure. 'What now?' cried Fox. 'Only calculating the interest.' replied the other. 'Are you so?' coolly rejoined Charles, and he pocketed the cash. 'I thought it was a debt of honor. As you seem to consider it a trading debt, and as I make it an in variable rule to pay my Jew creditors last, you must wait a little longer for your money.'

In the reign of George III., when the Princ of Wales became Regent, gambling was, if anything, higher or deeper than ever. At "White's." the Tory club, "play was carried as purchased him an estate of above £1,500 per on to an extent which made many ravages in disappeared at the present day. Gen. Scott, the father-in-law of George Canning and the Duke of Portland, was known to have won, at White's, £200,000, thanks to his notorious sobriety and knowledge of the game of whist. The General possessed a great advantage over his companions by avoiding those indulgences at the table which used to muddle other men's brains. He confined himself to dining off something like a boiled chicken, with toast and water; by such a regimen he came to the whist table with a clear head, and possessing. as he did, a remarkable memory, with great coolness and judgment, he was able, honestly, to win the enormous sum of £200,000."

Nor were the Whigs behind their opponents

in this matter. At their club, "Brooke's" for nearly half a century, "the play was more of a gambling game than at White's. It was here that Charles James Fox, Selwyn, Lord Carlisle, Lord Robert Spencer, Gen. Fitzpatrick, and other great Whigs, won, and lost, hundreds of thousands, frequently remaining at the table for many hours without rising. On one occasion, Lord Robert Spencer contrived to lose the last chilling of his considerable fortune, given to him by his brother, the Duke of Marlborough; Gen. Fitzpatrick being much in the same condition, they agreed to raise a sum of money, in order that they might keep a fare bank. The members of the club made no objection and ere long they carried out their design. As is generally the case, the bank was a winner, and Lord Robert bagged as his share of the profits £100,000. He retired, strange to say, from the fetid atmosphere of play with the money in his pocket and never again gambled. George Harley Drummond of the famous banking house, Charing Cross, only played once in his whole life, at White's Club, at whist, on which occasion he lost £20,000 to Brummel. This event caused him to retire from the banking louse of which he was a partner."

But gambling was not confined to the great, nor was the stake always money. The follow-

ing true story is from the Annual Register:
"April 15, 1812.—On Wednesday evening n extraordinary investigation took place at Bow street. Croker, the officer, was passing along the Hampstead road, when he observed, at a short distance before him, two men on a wall, and, directly after, saw the tallest of them, a stout man, about six feet high, hanging by his neck from a lamppost attached to the wall, being that instant tied up and turned off by the short man. This unexpected and extraor dinary sight astonished the officer; he made up to the spot with all speed; and, just after he arrived there, the tall man who had been hanged fell to the ground, the handkerchief with which he had been suspended having given way. Croker produced his staff, said he was an officer, and demanded to know of the other man the cause of such conduct. In the mean time the man who had been hanged recovered, got up, and, on Croker's interfering, gave him a violent blow on the nose, which nearly knocked him backwards. The short man was endeavoring to make off; however, the officer procured assistance, and both were brought to the office, when the account they gave was that they worked on canals. They had been together on Wednesday afternoon. tossed up for money and afterwards for their clothes; the tall man, who was hanged, won the other's jacket, trousers and shoes; they then tossed up which should hang the other, and the short one won the toss. They got upon the wall, the one to submit and the other to hang him on the lamp iron. They both agreed in

hanged, said, if he had won the toss, he would have hanged the other. He said he then felt the effects of his hanging in his neck, and his eyes were so much swelled that he saw double The Magistrates expressed their borror and diagust, and ordered the man who had been hanged to find bail for the violent and unjusti-

for hanging the other. Not having bail, they

fiable assault on the officer and the sho

were committed to Bridewell for trial. Probably the most famous gambling house that London has ever seen was Crockford's. William Crockford was born in 1775, his father being a fishmonger in a small way of business." After his father's death he soon abandoned the fish trade and made money at betting, gambling and horse racing. In the season of 1821-22 he was the master of a gaming house, and that one year he netted £200,000. In 1827 he began to build his famous new Hell in St. James street, and opened it at

the end of the same year. "The number of members belonging to the club was from 1.000 to 1,200, exclusive of the privilege or right of entrée permitted to Am-bassadors and foreigners of distinction during their diplomatic sojourn or temporary visit to this country, and the Duke of Wellington, although he did not gamble, was one of the earliest members. The annual subscription was £25, and for this the members had the most luxurious club of its time, with wines and viands at a very low rate, although the latter were presided over by the celebrated chef, Ude, to whom Crockford paid a salary of £1,200!"

The club was in every way a model of the nost extravagant luxury the age knew how to produce. The profits were enormous.

"It is said that during the first two seasons Crockford must have netted about £300,000, but his expenses were heavy, the item of dice alone (at about a guinea a pair) was £2,000 per annum; three new pairs being provided for the opening play each night, and very often as many more called for by players, or put down by Crockford himself with a view to change a player's luck. Crockford was bound by his agreement with his committee to put down a bank, or capital, of £5,000 nightly during the sitting of Parliament, and he was not permitted to terminate the play until a stated hour as long as any of that £5,000 remained."

Crockford died in 1844, leaving balf a million sterling to his widow, besides having divided a similar sum among his children two years previously. And this in spite of the fact that he had "experienced very heavy losses in sundry speculations," Mr. Ashton says:

"In estimating the wealth acquired by Mr. Crockford through the medium and success of his French hazard bank (for this was the neverfailing source of gain), there must be taken into account the heavy and extravagant expenditure of the establishment in St. James's street; his own expensive, though by no means foolishly extravagant, mode of living: the maintenance and education of a very numerous family, the advances of money from time to time, made to fit them out and further their prospects in life; the expense of a racing stud; a considerable outlay in suppressing various indictments preferred against him for his former proprietorship in King street, and the heavy losses more recently sustained by other venture and speculation. It may be fairly calculated that the certain profits of the hazard table must have embraced millions! and some idea may be formed of the extent of evil to others consequent on such an accumulation of capital extracted from their means."

Capt. Gronow, in his reminiscences, writes: One may safely say without exaggeration that Crockford won the whole of the ready money of the then existing generation. In a very few years £1,200,000 had been swept away by the fortunate fishmonger.'

Leaving the subject of gaming, Mr. Ashton next comes to that of betting, and records some peculiar wagers. In July, 1774, a Mr. betted £1,500 that a man could live twelve hours under water; hired a desperate fellow, sunk him in a ship, by way of experiment, and both ship and man have not appeared since. Another man and ship are to be tried for their lives instead of Mr. Blake, the

Times, Oct. 2, 1795 .- "A curious circumstance occurred here (Brighton) yesterday. Sir John Lade, for a trifling wager, undertook to carry Lord Cholmondeley on his back from opposite the Pavilion twice round the Steine. Several ladies attended to be spectators of this extraordinary feat of the dwarf earrying the giant. When his Lordship declared himready. Sir John desired him to strip. 'Strip!' exclaimed the other, 'why, surely, you promised to carry me in my clothes!' 'By no means,' replied the Baronet: 'I engaged to carry you, but not an inch of clothes So, therefore, my Lord, make ready, and let us not disappoint the ladies.' After much laughable altercation, it was at length decided that Sir John had won his wager, the Peer declining to exhibit in puris naturalibus."

"In the early part of this century sporting men were fond of betting on the duration of the lives of celebrities. Napoleon I. was specially the subject of these wagers. It is related that at a dinner party in 1809 Sir Mark Sykes offered to pay any one who would give him a hundred guineas down, a guinea a day so long as Napoleon lived. The offer was taken by a clergyman present, and for three years Sir Mark Sykes paid him 365 guineas per annum. He then thought he had thrown away shough money and disputed further payment. The recipient, who was not at all disposed to lose his comfortable annuity, brought an action, which, after lengthy litigation, was decided in favor of the baronet."

"The betting book of White's Club dates from the year 1743, the older book and all the ther records of the club having been destroyed in the fire of 1743. The following are some of the wagers therein recorded:

"Novr. ye 14, 1746.-Mr. Fox betts Mr. John

Jeffreys five guineas on Number Two against Number One in the present Lottery. "Lord Monfort wagers Sir William Stanhope 20 guineas that Lady Mary Coke has a child

before Lady Kildare, and 20 guineas more that Lady Mary Coke has a child before Lady Fawk-"Jan. 14. 1847-48.-Mr. Fanshawe wagers Lord Dalkeith one guinea that his peruke is

better than his Lordship's, to be judged by

the majority of the members the next time

they both shall meet.' In the chapters on English "Lotteries" there are a few interesting items. The first public English lottery was projected in 1566. People ought shy of it, and it was not till the Queen the Lord Mayor, and various great nobles had exerted themselves to the utmost that sub-scribers came in sufficiently to have the lottery frawn in 1569. Later the lottery was seen to be so profitable that the Government monopolized it. In 1604, £1,000,000 was raised by lottery, and in 1697, £1,400,000; but in 1699 lot-

they began again, and flourished more than ever. A good story is told of a pious lady, who, in 1767, lived in Holborn. Her husband gave her lottery ticket, and she used her influence with the church so well that on the Sunday previous to the drawing the clergyman gave out that the prayers of the congregation are desired for the success of a person engaged in a new undertaking."

teries were suppressed. In Queen Anne's reign

Mr. Ashton concludes his book with chapters on Stock Exchange gambling. He uses records accessible to all in dealing with the well-known stories of the South Sea Bubble and the Rahway Mania, and then coming to insurance stories, tells none that can compare with those of recent days.

Explosion Does \$1,000 Damage in an Ice Plant.

The cylinder head of one of the three engines at the Hygeia Ice Company's plant at the foot of East Fifty-second street blew out resterday afternoon, causing about \$1,000 damage. Frederich Hill, engineer, and two masistants were in the engine room at the time, but were not injured. The crimder head, 2 feet in diameter and 3 inches thick, was blown through the engine-room partition, and the rooms were filled with stram before the cut-off worked.

THINGS AT THE THEATRE.

ADA REHAN'S TRAINED MOON IN THE MERCHANT OF VENICE." The Illustrations of Shakespeare by Irving, Barrett and Daly-Miss Irwin's New Batch of Negro Songs-Strangulation

as an Episode in English Dramas. Henry Irving brought to us from London a tage setting of "The Merchant of Venice" Lawrence Barrett provided one here, and each was more pictorial than that which Augustin Daly discloses. Their effects were broader, arger, and therefore more effective to average, eyes, while they were excellent art, too. They employed pantomimists for the scenes that could properly be peopled, singers and musicians for the serenades, and dancers for the masquerading frolics. Mr. Daly has done no more than Mr. Irving or Mr. Barrett did to illustrate the play on the stage. But he has been more truthful and less theatric. His Venetian streets and palaces are faithful reproductions, and not distortive or exaggeraive for the sake of showiness. The views of places suggest an insensate camera rather than an'inspired brush, but into them he has put so much of human movement that there is with its abundance of gilded furniture and ornate draperies, but it is very beautiful, and not ncorrect. Two of the minor devices in this act had more effect on Saturday than had been ntended. Mr. Daly places the three caskets in a cabinet, and they are disclosed to each suitor in his turn by the withdrawal of a small curtain to music. The likeness to a Punch and Judy show was too close to pass without amiles that broke here and there into titters. When Bassanio made his choice of a casket, took it out of the cabinet and turned a key in its lock, a tinkling tune was begun suddenly. The casket and the music suggested a music The easket and the "music suggested a music box wound up and started by the ardent lover, and his tender sentiment was received with ripples of merriment. In the last act Lorenzo and his runaway bride were seated on a bench. Moonlight was focussed on them. But pretty goon Portia entered in the person of Miss Rehan, Mr. Daly's moon seemed to know its business. It jumped its effulgent beams across the stage to the actress, who surely gas worthy of illumination in her beautiful ralment, and subsequently followed her movements with unswerving fidelity. Some laughed outright at that. Perhaps they recalled Mr. Goodwin's damning of a less attentive moon in his burlescue of "The Bells."

May Irwin's superiority over most other singers of negro ditties is proven by the better way in which she gives that old one with the refrain, "He certainly was good to me." Since she introduced it in "The Swell Miss Fitzwell" last season, we have had it drawled and droned in roof gardens and variety theatres so tediously that, when she strikes into it in "Kate Kip, Buyer," the audience shrinks apprehensively. But the verses are new, and she quickens the tune, so that dread gives way at once to enjoyment. The other ballads in the current farce are a fresh lot, though they present over again the same phases of negroism that have become very familiar—the abnormally bad negro, the one who is a winning gambler, the repellant negress, the one who is persistently fond, and other types that have been kept before the public steadily these four or five years. It is clear that she finds them popular, as she has omitted such lullabys, serenades and camp meeting hymns as she formerly used. The best of the output describes an avaricious wench, whose motto is, "When yo' ain't got no money—well, vo' needn't come 'round." When her honey boy is 'broke' and goes to her for sympathy, his reception is decidedly chilly. The climax is reached when he takes her to a ball, where she guesses she'll take some cream, and he can't pay for it. Thereupon she cuts him adrift. Another song is about a self-confident cuil'd lady who is happy because she's got 'im dead. This lover she meets on Sunday, he sends a sealskin sacque to her on Monday, and other gifts ensue, but when he wishes to marry her she sagely remarks: "What's the use o' bein' in a hurry with a man when yo' know you've got 'im dead?" A third ballad of negroism tells what an amorous coon would do fo' his baby ef he could only git 'r job. The words of these are doggerel, and the quality of the rhyming is shown in the persistence of 'baby' as a misfit to 'lady." But every plece has an element of appreciable humor, the airs are easy, and Miss Irwin's way of singing them, with irresistible unction and delineation, does the rest. she quickens the tune, so that dread gives way at once to enjoyment. The other ballads in

Strangulation continues a favorite episode with English dramatists. They are equally addicted to it in all kinds of plays. It serves as well for use in George Alexander's company at the exclusive St. James as in Drury Lane melodrama. In her husband's aristocratio if impecunious home Nigel tries to strangle Bells and keep her from adding final disgrace to the family into which she married. He does not kill her in "The Tree of Knowledge," but that limit on the device of the British dramatist was probably thought necessary in a play of was probably thought necessary in a play of good society. No such restraint was felt in Sporting Life." and the betrayed weaking kills the woman who has made a fool of him, although she looks as if she could do him as much damage bodily as morally. Strangulation seems to have surgested itself to the Enrilshmen as the correct method of dealing with the scarlet woman wherever that figure presents itself in their plays. It has an elementary roughness and brutality about it which they evidently consider sufficient punishment for the sins of the woman who has flourished in so many fine clothes and jewels long enough. One other conspicuous English play had its wicked heroine disciplined in the same severe fashion that befell Belle and Olice de Cartest, and when the woman of the part wanders into the British drama she will probably be disposed of in this fashion for some time to come. These stranglers never come out of Germany, and they are used sparingly in France. Sardou has them almost wholly to himself. Bodily struggles of any kind must have always a certain polency on the stage. The sight of a good fight between vice and virtue as they are incarnated on the stage is thrilling enough always to hold its place permanently in the theatre along with other similar forms of physical struggle. But the sight of men strangling women will be allowed to remain the particular property of the British writers. It is presented right new in its most favorable light. Elita P. Otts plays in the third act of "Sporting Life" in a rarely satisfactory fashion. It does not often hapen that a scene is finished so that the spectator can say that it has been acted to its ultimate possibility. But that is true of Miss Otts in the murder scene. For absolute authority, naturalness and power she is remarkable. This in spite of her stays, which are so tightly drawn that she can sit only on the edge of a chair, and the size of her slippers, which are so small that she limps almost as hadly as a Chinese woman. But in spite of these drawbacks her good society. No such restraint was felt in "Sporting Life," and the betrayed weakling

The senior Alexandre Dumas is now the nost popular playwright in England. Beerbohm Tree, after "The Three Musketeers," is to revive "Monte Cristo," and now E. S. Willard has been in Paris to consult with Coquelin over "La Dame de Monsoreau." in which the French actor will soon play. Mr. Willard will give it first in London, and the English version will be made by Louis N. Parker. It was acted at the Ambigu in Paris nearly forty years ago and has been revived successfully several times. The interest is divided between two heroes and that is be-

lieved to have prevented its previous use in England.

After a long delay "A Lady of Quality" is soon to be played in London, with Eleanor Calhoun as its heroine.

After a long delay "A Lady of Quality" is soon to be played in London, with Eleanor Calhoun as its heroine.

The farce of "Charley's Aunt" has been translated into Greek and will be acted in Athens next winter. Its production was arranged to take place three years ago, but was postponed on account of 'he suicide of the leading actor. But it is believed that Greece will certainly see this English classic soon. It was a failure only in Germany.

Even with the moest reverent treatment the plays of Maeterlinck sometimes insvire the wrong feelings. "Pelicas and Melisande" was recently presented by Furbes Robertson and Mrs. Patrick Campbell. "I dare not" was substituted for the phase "I am not happy," which, after the Maeterlinckian fashion, was repeated so frequently that the first sudience roared with laughter. The mouraful words have become a catch phrase in London. Equal miscarriage of an author's purpose occurred in Italy when Ermete Zacconi produced "John Gabriel Borkmann." The people retused to take the piece seriously and were merry from the beginning to the end of it.

Cesare Hossi, one of the best known Italian actors, died the other day in Barl, near Venice. It was he who first "discovered" Eleonora Duse and Ermete Zacconi. He gained fame in the comedies of Goldoni. He was wealthy and followed his profession because he loved it. Twice he retired, only to return to the stage. He was t8t.

An actor named Baumeister recently returned to the Hofourg Theatre after a long illness, and this is the astonishing way he was received by the scampanions: He was met at the door by the manager and escorted to his dressing foom, girls dressed as fairles scattered flowers in front of him along the corridors, and his colleagues carried a canopy of roses over his head as he waked to the stage. A military band niaved a fanfare as he entered the building.

speech of welcome. Such a proceeding would probably astonish any American actor returning to work. But Adels Sapdrack, who has retired from the Hofburg, says that she was compelled to do so because the members of the company think only of their individual successes. In Brussels two weeks ago an actor died on the stage during a performance of "Les Transatlantiques." He was about to step on the scene when he was stricken with heart disease and died in the wings. Mrs. James Brown Potter is ill in London and will not act for some time.

Joseph Jefferson Winter played Lorenzo in the production of "The Merchant of Venice" at Daly's on Saturday night. He is a son of William Winter, and, though palpably inexpersenced, he had the voice, looks and other makings of a good actor. William Winter Jefferson, a son of Joseph Jefferson, will soon un-

dertake his father's rôle in "Rip Van Winkle. The disbandment of the cut-rate stock company at the Third Avenue leaves the future of that theatre in doubt. Poor vaudeville interspersed between the acts of a play, although it is accepted in some cities, did not prove at-

A series of Sunday vaudeville concerts was begun at the Fourteenth Street last night.

A series of Sunday vaudeville concerts was begun at the Fourteenth Street last night. They bear the brand of "Mansch's Peerless," and Press Eddridge is the leader of the specialists.

The peddling of tickets on the sidewalk has been abolished at the Americana and the Bijou. The promise is positive in each case that the reform shall be lasting.

Minnie Maddern Fiske has exploited in Chicago a little drama quite as gruesome as "A Light from St. Agnes," and it contains a new manner of stage death for its heroine. Hhe falls down a dumbwaiter. "Little Italy" is the title of the piece, which was written by Horace B. Fry, and is described as excellent literature and a fine dramatic study. The scene passes in the Italian quarter here and the heroine is the unloving wife of a baker. The man of her heart comes from her old home and when she hears him singing in the streets her passion is revived. Her husband aska him to teach the song to the woman, and, unsuspicious of their relations, heleaves them together. They plan to clove and the woman leaves a letter. The husband cannot rend and his little daughter spells out to him the story of his wife's guilt. The woman tries to escape from the house by the dumbwaiter, falls down the shaft and breaks her neck. Her body is borne in by her lover, whom the husband is at first about to kill; but he remembers his wife's request to care for the child and places a crueifix on her body and candles at her head.

Young women who are carrying unsatisfied ambitions to act Lady Babbie and young men with designs on Gavin Dishart will be interested to hear that Charles Frohman will send out eight companies with "The Little Minister" to the cities not to be visited by Maude Adams. Surely the young woman who used to imitate Miss Adams so successfully at the Empire School ought to have an opportunity here.

Israel Zangwill desires to make a play out of his stories of Ghetto life. They are but faint-

ere. Israel Zangwill desires to make a play out of ils stories of Ghetto life. They are but fainthis stories of Ghetto life. They are but faint-ly connected by the recurrence of a few charac-ters. "The Grandchildren of the Ghetto" de-picts the Jew of the second or third genera-tion in England. It contains more fletion than the sketches to which it is a sequel.

Last Night's Paur Concert.

The Paur concert at Carnegie Hall last night had the same prosperous appearance that its predecessors have had, and in spite of the rivalry of the Sunday concerts at the Metropolitan, which are to begin in two weeks, Mr. Paur's scheme may be permanently successful. If there is a decrease in the attendance after the opera concerts commence, it is the present plan to move Mr. Paur and his orchestra to Brooklyn for Sunday nights. But the size of

Brooklyn for Sunday nights. But the size of the audience last night, as well as its disposition, seemed to show that the concerts are increasing in favor.

The result was a little below the standard of the preceding week. In the "Lohengrin" prelude the strings seemed to be having some trouble, but the band played throughout with increasing efficiency. Mr. Paur seems to inspire his players with enthusiasm, and their improvement is noticeable at each succeeding concert. The orchestral numbers included the overture to "Fra Disvolo," Saint-Saene's "Rouet d'Omphaie," Handel's "Largo," Mozart's "Turkish March," and the overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor. Juliet Corden sang the Micaela aris from "Carmen," beloved of the débutante, who knows that it will make no difference if her voice trembles a little and the prima donna who condescends to the rôle in a star cast. Miss Corden is not a débutante, and did not lack authority. Florence Terrel, who played a Moszocwski waltz and a study by Schloetzer, and Nahan Franko were the other soloists.

NOTES OF THE OPERA IN EUROPE. Paderewski's New Opera Postponed-News

of the Singers. Rosa Sucher is to leave the Royal Opera in Berlin during the coming season. Her place in the company will probably be taken by Milka Ternina, who is to sing in this country during the winter. Frau Sucher, it is officially explained, retires in accordance with her own wishes, and will appear from time to time in her best known rôles. Ignace Paderewski is said to have changed his mind about the production of his opera "Stanislaus," in Dresden. It was due there in December, but breaden. It was due there in December, but the report now is that after the rehearsals were well under way the planist decided to postpone the performance, as his engagements in Russia prevented him from attending the rehearsals, a condition on which he made the performance depend. Bungert is to have in a certain way the realization of his plans for an opera house devoted to the performance of his Homeric works. The municipality of Godesberg, on the Rhine, where the theatre was to be built, has offered to undertake the erection of the structure if other works are given at times and a site suitable for the purpose is selected near the town.

The new ballet which Johann Strauss will write for the Opera in Yienna is to be in three acts, although not long enough to fill an entire evening. The book was selected from 718 submitted by competitors, who wanted the prize offered to the successful writer. The three scenes are to be laid in ancient times, in the middle ages and in Vienna of to-day. The story is a fairy legend. Of the many works submitted 60 per cent, came from Germany, chiefly from Berlin. One hundred were written in Vienna, a few in France and Italy, and six came from the United States. Who in this country writes ballets? One ballet had fleas as all the characters. A number were founded on the Lole Fuller serjentine dance idea. Others were concerned with the Trojan war, and the bicycle was the subject of many. The ballets selected for the final choice were "Cinderella," "Hans in Luck," "The Colors," "In the Year 1600." "The Primaballerina," and "In the Vienna Woods." A German opera company is shortly to travel in Cobenhagen, Christiania and Stockholm, and German opera company is shortly to tray Copenhagen, Christiania and Stockholm, sing there the Wagner operas in German.

Herela Darcles was selected to sing the leading soprano rôle in Mascagni's "Iris" at the Costanzi in Rome, while De Lucia, who is well remembered here, will be the hero. This will be one of the first occasions for some seasons that Signora Darelee has sung without the presence of bignor De Marchi in the cast. It is now said that the composer has been at

is now said that the composer has been at work on the score for three years, and was determined to prove, if possible, that "Cavalleria Rusticana" did not exhaust his powers. The opera is preceded by a plece of symphonic music which is repeated at the close. A screnade for the tenor, a funeral chant and a song of lamentation of Iris are said to be the best numbers in the opera.

Weamer's "Götterifammerung" was recently sunk in Bologna for the first time under an Italian conductor, who went to Germany to prepare himself in the work. A tenor named Giani, said to be the best of the Italian Magner singers was the Sicilfied. The opera mac with great popular success. The Brunnhilde was a Young soprano, Signora Fracescati-Paganini, who made her dabut at, Milan a venr ago, and is said to be the first Italian who has ever sung one of the Brunnhildes. In previous performances of Wagner's operas in Italy these roles have been sung by Germans.

apology from most of the European papers, which announced that the tenor had accepted a place as porter in the Hotel d'Angleterre at Cannes. Edouard de Reszke spent the evena place as porter in the field d'Angicierre at Cannes. Edouard de Reszke spent the evening before he sailed for this country with Mierzwinski, who is an old friend of his, and denied the story as soon as he arrived here. Some of the German newspapers elaborated the original statement, and said that Mierzwinski had lost his voice, owing to the fact that he was an insatiable gambier, who wasted all his money, and, under the nervous excitement, had lost his voice as well. It was also said that he had within recent years spent all his time in the Berlin cafes on the Linden; playing billiards fora mark a game when it was not possible for him to get any more money. Now the reports are that the story of his vocal breakdown is untrue, and of the beauties of his present condition the paragraphers annot apeak too cestatically. The Associated Press fakir translated the accounts in the Berlin newspapers and put on a Cannes date, saying that the tenor was already there. Mierzwinski told a reporter that he had been compelled to retire for several years and devote himself to the care of his voice. He said it had been injured through his appearances in his different countries of varying climates. Next winter he will sing again. In the meantime he has had a great deal of advertising. It is true that he is in poor financial and physical condition.

COAL DISGING BY MACHINES.

Miners Themselves Welcome the Introduction of the New System

PITTEBURG, Pa., Nov. 19.-The objections

sually brought by workmen against the use of machinery find no echo in the coal mining trade. The miners forcese that in the course of time coal digging machinery will drive most of them out of employment, but, nevertheless, agree with the President of the Pittsburg union, Patrick Dolan, when he says he is anxious for that time to arrive. At the same time it seems queer to hear a workingman say he will hall with satisfaction the day when there will'be no work for him at his trade, and that machinery will increase his wages, im-prove his general condition and remove the factors that have made his calling precarious. Thus glassblowers are fighting to prevent the introduction of machinery in the blowing of window glass and bottles. Everybody knows the opposition encountered by Arkwright Elias Howe and scores of inventors from working people, and it is told here in Pittsburg that the drivers of the Conestoga wagons fought the establishment of the Pennsylvania Railroad, because it would ruin their business of hauling goods from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. It was no consolation to these last to be told that the railroad would give employment to thousands where hundreds made their living at hauling freight. They looked at it from the personal standpoint, knowing that when the railroad came in the wagons would have to go.

The coal miners contemplate the universal use of mining machinery entirely from the personal standpoint. They believe that they will themselves be benefited. When the mining machine was first introduced the miners supposed it would be a failure. Since then the machine has been improved, so that now the majority of the large mines in this district are equipped with machines and mines not so equipped are to be supplied with this modern improvement. The "pick" miners, so named for the tool with which they loosen the Zeoal from the vein, soon learned that the machines did not displace the expected number of miners; that the loaders, as the men are called who follow up the machines and load the mine cars, actually made better wages than the trained pick miner, and that there was a greater demand for mule drivers and "dead work" hands. They discussed the matter among themselves until they at last came to the conclusion that a universal use of machines would be preferable to the existing conditions.

Patrick Dolan told The Sun correspondent the other day that he was anxious to see the day when there would be no work for the pick miner. It was true, he said, the new method might deprive some men of work, but these would probably find other work to do.

"The extinction of the pick miner is a matter of only a short time," said Dolan, "and the sooner that time arrives the better. The machine really regulates the wages of the miners now, but still it is only human nature for the pick miner to oppose efforts to lower his wages, already insufficient. As, however, he cannot compete with the machine, and as his efforts to compete are largely responsible for theiuncertainty in the trade, I will welcome the time when machines only shall be used. Wages can then be adjusted without taking into consideration the necessities of the man with a pick. He will have been eliminated from the situation, and his disappearance will increase the miner's working days will be fewer, but I believe that his day's work with the machine will the miner's working days will be fewer, but I believe that his day's work with the machine will entire the machine will drive the foreign miner. supposed it would be a failure. Since then the machine has been improved, so that now

will net him far better wages than he is making now."

The fact is, although Dolan did not say so, that the machine will drive the foreign miner to other employments. The word "foreign" is used by the miner only as regards the non-English-sreaking people, and not with reference to the Irishman, the Scotchman, the Weishman and the Englishman. It is generally believed that the remunerative work of machine digging and loading will be monopolized by the more intelligent English-speaking workmen.

The difference in capacity of output of the pick miner and the machine may be made clear in a few words. Let the neight of the vein of coal be fixed at the probable average of five feet. Taking his machine, the miner cuts under the coal as far as he can makes another.

vein of coal be fixed at the probable average of five feet. Taking his machine, the miner cuts under the coal as far as he can, makes another cut higher up and drills holes into the body of coal bounded by the cut lines. He then "blows down" or "dryps" the coal, with a charge of powder. The earlier machines cut into the vein a distance of 3½ feet. The machine was set upon planks or on a truck temporarily fixed some distance from the face of the wail of coal, and after having made one cut was withdrawn some distance and the position of the machine on the planks or truck was fixed for the next cut. The machines were heavy and some time was consumed in moving them along in front of the coal to be cut. In that way these machines would cut a distance of twenty-feet in from one to three hours. The later machine runs on a small track, along which it slides, and from which it is never moved during the cutting. With the older machines it was necessary to carry the worth-less slate a distance of from eight to fourteelest to allow freedom of movement to the machine and its operator, who is followed by the less state a distance of from eight to fourteen feet to allow freedom of movement to the machine and its operator, who is followed by the man who puts the coal into the cars. The new-set machine is set close to the face on its own track, and like the traction engines in the country districts, furnishes the power for its shiftings. It cuts straight into the solid coal of raix feet. Then the operator reverses the lever, and the cutting feature of the apparatus. lever, and the cutting feature of the apparatus, instead of continuing the horizontal cuts straight ahead, alters its course to cut at right angles. No time is lost in changing the position of the machine, the cutting is practically continuous, and a "room" thirty feet long is cut to a width of six feet in from seventeen to twenty-two minutes one-ninth the time that would be consumed by the earlier machine. The tonnage in that mass, if placed at twenty-four tons, would equal the work of eight men for one day; at twenty-seven tons the labor of nine men would be represented. In other words, the machine accomplishes in from seventeen to twenty-two minutes the work that the man with the pick can do in eight or nine days.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC-THIS DAY. Bun rises.... 6 53 | Sun sets . 4 38 | Moon sets, 12 01 HIGH WATER-THIS DAY. Sandy Hook. 1 29 | Gov. Isl'd. 2 03 | Hell Gais. 3 50

Arrived-SUNDAY, Nov. 20. Ss Ardandhu, Walker, Kingston.
Ss Rion, Swartman, Shields.
Ss Rion, Swartman, Shields.
Ss City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah.
Ss Princess Anne, Hulphers, Norfolk.
Ss Serbia, Osterman, Beston.
Ss Herman Winter, Nickerson, Boston.
Ss City of Fitchburg, Bibber, Fall River.
[For later arrivals see First Page.]

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS. Sa Etruria, from Queenstown for New York. Se Noordland, from Antwerp for New York. SAILED FROM DOMESTIC PORTS.

Sa Comal, from Galveston for New York. Mails Close. Sati To-Morrow, 7 00 A M 8 00 P M

Jason, Inagus Silvia, Newfoundland Algonquin, Charleston Lampasas, Galveston 12 00 M INCOMING STEAMSHIPS. .Gibraltar. ondon... Due Tuesday, Nov. 22. latman .. nickerbooker Due Wednesday, Nov. 28. Antwerp Due Thursday, Nov. 24 Bromen Glasgow Newcastle Dundee Algiers. Chalmotte Due Friday, Nov. 25. Hamburg Gibraltar Bt. Paul. Due Saturday, Nov. 2d. Havre Liverpool Christiansaud



With underwear of every sort, and each the best of its sort, there are, as in all gatherings, one or two natural leaders; in the ranks are Deimel's linenmesh, Stuttgarter double-breasted, and several union suits.

First, a merino with just enough cotton to prevent any shrinking from its full duty; col-ors, white, fawn and grey; seams woven not sewed-comfort versus dis-comfort; \$1.50.

Second, a garment of all wool, natural color; the maker tells us the price everywhere else is \$8 -our price \$2.50.

Outer-wear: suits \$14 to \$35; overcoats, \$15 to \$50; Derbys, \$3; Model shoes, \$5.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway. Prince and I roadway. Thirty-second and Broadway.

MRS. BILLTOPS IN SERIOUS MOOD She Threatens a Strike, Which Mrl Billtops Resolves Must Be Averted.

"Mrs. Billtops is now threatening to strike," Mr. Billtops said, "unless I increase the cash allowance for household purposes. This is a new and portentous form of strike. I had always supposed that strikes were confined to men, and that a man could grind down the home laborer as much as he was a mind to without fear of revolt; that if he had to cut down anywhere he would, of course, cut down down anywhere he would, of course, cut down at home; make his home expenses, in fact, a fund from which he could bite out a big chunk whenever it was necessary to make up an amount somewhere else.

"But Mrs. Bilitops has risen against this, at last. She says that I am always cutting her down and she can't stand it any longer; and she not only mustn't be cut down any more, but the regular allowance must be increased, and naid.

and paid.

"I am inclined to think that this means business with a large, three-sheet poster B. Mrs. Billtops is long-suffering, but when she says anything she means it. So I'm going to comply with her demands, for Mrs. Billtops's strike must be averted at any cost."

THESE TURTLES SET FREE,

Three Small Loggerheads That Were Put Overboard in the Bay.

As a rule the fishes and other creatures in an aquarium are there to stay as long as they live, but occasionally some captives are set free, as happened a while ago at the New York Aquarium in the case of three loggerhead

The loggerhead attains a weight of 1.000 pounds or more; these turtles weighed seventy-five pounds, or thereabouts, apiece, and were each a foot and a half to two feet in length. They were too big to keep in a tank, so they were placed in the same pool in which the five-foot loggerhead is kept. The three turties good fighters. They spent a considerable part of their time in fighting and biting at one another. Their fighting did not lessen the turties attractiveness to the visitors, who liked to see them fight, but after a while these turties began to get so unsightly in appearance that they were of little value as exhibits. So, at high tide one day, they were carried out to the seawall at the Battery and lowered into the water. They were more or less ragged, but in good health, and they took to the open water kindly. They may be now almost anywhere on the coast between here and Florida. ty-five pounds, or thereabouts, aplece, and were

Business Aotices.

For a tonic for nervous and dyspeptic people nothing equals Angestura Bitters. Genuine— Dr. Siegert's—imported from South America.

HEALY-HIGENBOTHAM. - On Saturday, No 19, at the home of the bride's mother, 126 West '91st st., by the Bav. Joseph F. Delany, Louise Eigenbotham to Joseph Healy. LEE-BAKER.—On Saturday, Nov. 19, 1898, at

St. John's Church, Jamaica Plains, Mass., by the Rev. S. M. Shearman, Virginia, daughter of C. Tenant Lee, Esq., to Henry Bainbridge Baker.

TOT HITS.

BUNZL,-On Saturday, Nov. 19, 1898, Victor, beloved husband of Pauline Bunzl, sged 41 years. Funeral from his late residence, 121 East 72d at, on Tuesday, Nov. 22, at 9:30 A.M. Belatives and friends kindly invited. Omit flowers.

residence, 40 Pulaski st., Brooklyn, Margaret A., beloved wife of William Davis. Funeral services Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, Interment at the convenience of the family. DEAN .- On Saturday, Nov. 19, 1898, of pneumo nia, Eliza Abbott Dean, daughter of the late

DAVIS .- Suddenly on Sunday, Nov. 20, at her

her age. Belatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the First Reformed Episcopal Church, Madison av. and 55th st., at 10:30 A. M. DECKER. - Suddenly, Saturday morning, Nov. 19, Alice Decker, widow of Charles F. Decker

Thomas and Sarah A. Dean, in the 63d year of

Funeral private. GERARD, On Saturday, Nov. 19, at his residence 1023 6th av., Schuyler Livingston, son of the labo William and Sarah M. Gerard. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Thomas's Church, 5th av. and 53d st., on Tuesday, Nov. 22, at 11 A. M.

HARTLEY. -On Nov. 19, Ellen O'Connor, beloved wife of James Hartley.

Foneral on Tuesday, Nov. 22, from her late residence, 18 Dover st., at 10 A. M.; thence to 84.

Andrew's Church, Duane st. MARRETT.—On Saturday, Nov. 19, 1898, at his residence, 192 Java St., Brooklyn, James H. Marv rett, beloved son of John and Mary Marrett. Relatives and friends invited to attend his funeral from St. Anthony's Church, Manhattan av., Greenpoint, on Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1898, at 10

MOORE. On Sunday, Nov. 20, 1898, Alexander, beloved husband of Mary Jane Moore. Funeral services at his late residence, 11 West esth st. on Wednesday, Nov. 28, at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends, also members of Park Lodge, No. 516, F. and A. M.; Union Chapter, No. 18e, and Amity Chapter, No. 160, R. A. M.; York Commandery, No. 55, K. T., and Mecca Temple, N. M. S., are invited. Kindly omit flowers.

PORTER.—On Friday, Nov. 18, A. D. Porter, Funeral from hts. late residence, Hotel Margaret, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 11 o'clock

A. M. Kindly omit flowers, THILEMANN.-On Sunday, Nov. 20. Anna, beloved wife of Frederick Thilemann, Jr. Funeral Tuesday, Nov. 22, from her late residence, 33 West 127th at., at 10 A. M.; thence to All Saints' Church, 124th at, and Madison av., where a requies mass will be offered. Relatives and

friends are invited. ZWEIFFL. On Friday, Nov. 18, 1898, Elizabeth, beloved wife of Henry Zweifel, aged 69 years. Funeral services at her late residence, 1069 24 av., on Monday, Nov. 21, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Special Botices.

PREPARE for winter, Roebuck's Weather Strips exclude the cold. Sols manufacturer, BOEBUCK, 172 Fulton st. Telephone. New Publications.

Spanish With or Without Master, \$1,00. Practical Smattering of Spanish, 30c. 25". Fielding's "Amelia." "Joseph Andrews."